



## JONES COUNTED IN.

## FRAUD TRIUMPHS IN ALABAMA.

THE CANDIDATE OF THE WHITE ALLIANCE BEATEN BY THE OLD FAMILIAR BOUBON METHODS—HOW THE WORK WAS DONE—THE STATE DEMOCRACY REUNION.

Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 7.—The official count of the vote in the election last Monday took place at noon yesterday in every county in Alabama, at least as far as heard from, there was not a ripple of trouble on the calm. The count was tame; it was merely a ministerial proceeding, and the officers who were gathered in each of the counties to prepare for contests sat silently by and heard the returning boards read off the result of the inspectors of the various precincts. If the report was regular, nothing could be done; if irregular, the only thing that could be done was to throw out the irregularly returned votes. Contests must be instituted in the courts, and they will be instituted in several counties. In a number of counties boxes were thrown out because of alleged irregularities, and in one county particularly, Pike, the organized Democrats threw out enough votes to return a majority, as shown on the face of returns of 600 for Kolb and give the county to Jones by 150. This act has created a storm of indignation among the followers of Kolb and many men of broad and liberal views who are on the other side deprecate the use of such means to carry an election. Similar reports come from other counties, and while there are some who say the breach is healed, men who are candid enough to state facts in the men as they are, can see no way to bring the shattered Democratic party together. A leader of the organized Democracy stated to-night that he regarded the situation as one full of gravity when he thought of how the late election would bear on the contest in November. There have been hundreds of incidents in this election which tend to embitter the factions. One of them was the fact that as the Kolb people were not allowed representation at the polls in many counties, and when they sent men there to stand on the outside to watch the vote, they were in some instances ill-treated and driven away. An incident which occurred in Selma is told as follows: B. McIlwain was appointed by the campaign committee to see after the Kolb interest at the polls in the city. His son, Wallis McIlwain, placed a table near the yard gate, and kept a register of the Kolb voters. Just about the time for closing the polls the table was overturned, McIlwain was seized and held and his lists grabbed. No personal injury was done to him. McIlwain's version of the affair is as follows: "I had been engaged in registering the Kolb voters all day. Late in the evening Mardis Wood took a seat on the corner of the table, and the crowd which had been around the table seemed to press up closer. Wood called out, 'Draw your gun!' and tipped the table over. I was immediately seized by the arms by Bishop and Reese and forced back and held against the fence. I had a list of Kolb votes in my hand, which Henry Dawson took away from me and carried off. My father was inside the Court House at the time the affair began, but was caught and held as he came out of the door. The Mayor of the city, four or five policemen, and some county officials, were then looking on, but did nothing to help me even when I called on them. Finding something of the kind would happen, I had put in a safe place all the lists, and the list of Henry Dawson got was the last one I had made. I registered 577 persons who voted the Kolb ticket and have the lists of them all from except the one of thirty-seven names taken from me."

In Conecuh County one of the big Kolb boxes was stolen, and it was telegraphed out that the Kolb men stole the box. This the Kolb people of that county deny, and the denial, published in a prominent Jones paper, concludes as follows: "To stuff ballot boxes is to throw the inspectors to the winds, and to put the men of the State to the test of their integrity. It is to commit all of these crimes against your neighbor and then accuse the ones who have rolled up their sleeves to do the best and for the whole Alliance ticket. If they only give their white brethren a fair count it will be so recorded. Two-thirds of the white men voted the Jones ticket."

Kolb still claims that he has carried the State by a majority ranging from 10,000 to 40,000, and insists that he will be the next Governor. He said to-day: "If I am counted out by my victory won in Monday's election, Alabama will go for Harrison in November. In 1890 the majority of Governor Jones was, in round numbers, 97,000 over Long, white Republican. It will be 15,000, or less, this year according to the returns." Chappell Cory, Editor of the "Birmingham Age-Herald," a leading Jones paper, estimates Jones' majority at 5,000.

The back counties have not yet been heard from, and the exact majority for Jones is not yet known, and will not be definitely ascertained until Monday or Tuesday. There is hardly any doubt, though, that the majority will finally settle down to a figure between 10,000 and 15,000. The most enthusiastic supporters of Governor Jones place the majority at the latter figure, but the conservative Jones men pick out an intermediate position. Taking it altogether Kolb's race has been in the nature of a surprise to nearly everybody. Many thought that he was going to be snowed under overwhelmingly and predicted that this race would wind up the "genial Reuben's" little ball of political yarn. Some few thought that he would hold the regular Democracy down to 20,000 or 30,000, but not one in a thousand dreamed that the figure would get anywhere in the neighborhood of 10,000. The result shows that the Alliance men have a following of determined men who have stuck to his cause through nearly three years of the bitterest abuse ever heaped on a candidate in this State, through two defeats, and they still look up to him as their leader martyred by the tyranny of machine politics in the first campaign and by fraud in the fight which has just ended. They claim now to be the white Democratic party of Alabama, and as such, the outlook is that the Kolb Executive Committee will put an electoral ticket in the field and nominate candidates for Congress in every district. With the Republicans, regular Democratic and third party tickets running, it looks as though four electoral tickets, with a strong probability of Republican success. Many Democrats who are realizing the gravity of the situation are considering plans to effect a reconciliation, and there are already two propositions for arbitration. They will amount to nothing. Arbitration means concession, and partisans of both sides are in no humor to concede. Kolb and his people claim that they have carried the white vote of the State by a big majority, and charge under Governor Jones has a majority was obtained by fraudulently counting negroes in the black counties. On the other hand, Governor Jones asserts with positiveness over his own signature, that this is not the fact, and claims that the majority of the white people voted for him. Upon the question of the uncertainty of Democratic success in November, "The Birmingham Age-Herald," a leading Jones paper, and one of the most influential papers in the State, says to-day: "The Montgomery Journal" says: "One thing is certain: With the present division in the party, there is no more hope of the Democrats carrying the State than there is that the sun will shine at midnight to-night. The one in ten chance of success is now a thing of the past. Ninety per cent of those who have followed Governor Kolb, Mr. Boynton and Mr. Adams thus far, think that this is not the fact, and claim that the majority of the towns and the combined forces of the press, and hundreds of speakers against them and to discourage them, are going to follow them to the end."

## THE CANAL TOLLS DISPUTE.

## ACTION OF THE DOMINION CABINET.

## THE DISCRIMINATION IN FAVOR OF MONTREAL REMOVED.

Ottawa, Aug. 7.—The Cabinet met yesterday to consider the canal tolls dispute. There were present, Prime Minister, and Messrs. Chalmers, Carleton, Bowell, O'Brien and Frank Smith. It was decided to abolish the rebate of 18 cents a ton on all grain shipped by the St. Lawrence canal to Montreal, and, instead, to resume the system of 20 cents a ton on all grain passing through the Welland and St. Lawrence canals, American and Canadian vessels to be treated alike, no matter whether bound to Canadian or American ports. This removes the discrimination in favor of Montreal complained of by President Harrison in his recent message to Congress.

A feeling prevails here that all danger of retaliation by the President has now disappeared. Canadian vessel owners will now be the only losers by the change, as the revenue will be increased by the Montreal side. The rebate system, it is asserted, did not really increase grain shipments to Montreal.

## THE QUEEN'S SPEECH TO BE BRIEF.

It will contain no reference to prospective legislation.

London, Aug. 7.—The Queen's speech, as communicated to the chiefs of the Ministerial and Opposition parties, is the briefest one from the throne ever read in Parliament. It formally intimates that Parliament has not met for the transaction of business. It contains no reference to prospective legislation, and is almost silent in regard to foreign affairs and Ireland. The Queen simply says that no immediate action will be taken in the House of Commons, and that the House will meet on the 14th of the month.

## DON CARLOS CHANGED ATTITUDE.

London, Aug. 7.—The Paris correspondent of "The Times" writes: "Don Carlos has abandoned his opposition to the republic, in deference to the Pope's policy. He has published a letter announcing that he will no longer maintain a representative in France."

## THE MOORISH SULTAN'S TROOPS REFUSED.

Tangier, Aug. 7.—A dispatch to "The Times" from Tangier, dated Sunday, says: "Fifteen hundred of the Sultan's troops, with two field pieces and 500 tribesmen, advanced this afternoon to the Angora Hills, where they were repulsed by the rebels. They then retreated to within three miles of Tangier. A detachment of cavalry which attempted to charge the rebels was also repulsed. The rebels killed three men and wounded several in the evening, having lost fifteen killed and wounded."

## LORD TENNYSON'S BIRTHDAY.

London, Aug. 7.—Lord Tennyson celebrated his birthday yesterday in his house at Aldworth, near Haslemere. He received several congratulatory cable messages from abroad.

## AN ITALIAN BISHOP MURDERED ON A TRAIN.

Rome, Aug. 7.—On the arrival of the train from Florence, at Foligno, to-day, the Bishop of Foligno was found lying dead in one of the carriages, with several wounds on his head. The police have arrested the suspected murderer.

## LEFT THE ITALIAN WARSHIPS IN THE REAR.

Naples, Aug. 7.—A disaster incident is reported in connection with the Columbus celebration. When the Italian fleet, under Admiral Di Giampaolo, was in the harbor, the French fleet, under Admiral D'Amade, was in the rear. The Italian fleet was in the rear of the French fleet.

## PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 7.—The cholera returns for all Russia for August 3 and 4 show a total of 6,741 new cases and 3,490 deaths. A circular issued by the Ministry of Interior calls upon all Russian men or women, who have studied medicine abroad to place themselves at the disposal of the authorities to combat cholera.

## CLERICALS AND LIBERALS FIGHT IN ROME.

Rome, Aug. 7.—Two hundred members of Clerical associations, with bands playing and banners flying, marched in procession to-day to the Piazza del Popolo to place a wreath upon the bust of Christopher Columbus. A group of Liberals, carrying national flags, whereupon a scuffle occurred, in which the bust was overturned. The combatants were dispersed by the police and some arrests were made.

## TRIED TO KIDNAP AN ENGLISH CHILD.

Tangier, Aug. 7.—Three of the Sultan's soldiers made an attempt yesterday to kidnap a three-year-old English girl. The mother, hearing the little one cry, ran out of the house and followed the kidnapers. She was seized and held, but her shrieks called assistance, and they fled, dropping the child, who was unconscious. The local authorities declare that they have no jurisdiction over the soldiers.

## A QUIET SUNDAY AT HOMESTEAD.

Homestead, Pa., Aug. 7.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has been in Homestead on a secret mission. As a result of his mission, the entire strength of this organization will be used to help win this fight. The 70,000 members of the Federation will be asked to contribute money and, especially, to be vigilant in the boycott of Carnegie's steel, and to prevent workmen from going to work.

## SAMUEL GOMPERS SAYS THE STRIKERS WILL BE BACKED BY THE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

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## SUNDAY PROVED UNFERTILE, BOTH OF DUQUENNE AND HERE.

Both of Duquenne and here. The men are avoiding the mills and the Carnegies have not introduced new workmen. Chaplain Adams, of the 10th Regiment, Pennsylvania (guards), again conducted services in the mill. Tomorrow Battery B goes home, and on Tuesday the 5th Regiment. The 15th and 16th Regiments will be left here.

## THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO-NIGHT SAID THAT A LETTER RECEIVED FROM MANAGER PATER INDIKED THAT IF HE WOULD RETURN A CHANGE OF MANNER AGAINST HIM WOULD BE WITHDRAWN AND HE WOULD HAVE A NEW POSITION.

The seventh week of the great strike begins to-morrow, with no particular change at Homestead since last Sunday, excepting that the company has more men at work. Outwardly the strikers are as firm as ever, but many privately express a desire to return to work, and say they are only deterred by the influence of the majority. The company now has fully 1,200 men in the mill, but many of these have to give way to the strikers if they would decide to go back. The company has promised that the new men will not be disturbed, but of course, this refers only to the strikers who are satisfied with the situation.

## TO EXCHANGE PRODUCTS WITH MEXICO.

Chicago, Aug. 7 (Special).—A morning newspaper says: "Western capitalists have just completed a deal by which coal from the North and from Alabama will be brought to New-Orleans and shipped to Mexico."

The ships of the company on their inward voyage will bring only Mexican and other Mexican products. The principal party interested is the company which operates the mail lines and fleet on Lake Michigan and other of the great lakes. The company in connection with other capitalists purchased a large mahogany tract in Mexico within easy reach of Tampico harbor. The property also abounds in wood, for which there is a ready sale in the United States. The Mexican coal business was done formerly almost entirely from England and Belgium, with the exception of a small percentage from the Indian Territory and some of the Western lines. The company contemplates bringing from Chicago ten model barges at once, and in a short time will increase the fleet to thirty. Each barge has a capacity of from 1,000 to 1,500 tons.

## THE FALL RIVER MYSTERY.

## ALLEGED CLEWS TO THE MURDER PROVE WORTHLESS.

THE POLICE CONFESS THAT THEY ARE MUCH PUZZLED—AWAITING THE CHEMIST'S REPORT.

Fall River, Mass., Aug. 7.—In looking over the Borden mansion for possible clues to the double murder there one place was left unsearched yesterday by the police, but to-night the officers said there was still the slightest danger of any change in the surroundings by leaving the matter over. To-day City Marshal Hilliard said, speaking of the spot of blood said to have been found on the axe in the custody of the police: "I don't know whether these spots were blood or iron rust. They were of a character that might be taken for either, but until the Boston chemists pass an opinion I cannot say they are the slightest evidence on any of them. There is nothing in the Westport clew. I sent men to chase it down, but after every doubtful point had been cleared up I decided there was no man traveling to New-Ireland from this city under suspicious circumstances."

Yesterday there was a report current that men had been seen escaping over a fence back of the Borden homestead. That may have been the case, but the closest scrutiny of my officers has failed to disclose any evidence to show that a man sat on the barbed wire fence picking pears at 11 o'clock Thursday morning. All yards in the vicinity have been searched most carefully, but no trace of any unusual occurrence was discovered. I have three or four wires out now, and may find something later on. At this moment, I can say there is nothing to connect any members of the family with the murder. We can reach a certain point, but thereforward things will not match and we can't make them.

A great deal has been said about the fact that no arrests have been made up to this time. Those persons in the house have practically been under arrest the past few days. If I was asked to give a candid opinion why arrests should not be made, I would say that with the present evidence, nobody could be held. It would be folly for us to place this family behind bars, when for so many outside clues are yet to be looked up. We had Mr. Jennings with us during the search at my own request. He is the counsel of the family. We believed he should be about while our investigations were being made. Mr. Morse and all the family went about the house as usual while we were looking around. If you ask me if I have anything really new in this whole case, I would say, no, but, of course, you know I have a great many things in hand. Anything may happen at any moment."

The police guard has been kept up around the house all day, and crowds of visitors have swarmed about the locality. During the day the cadgers were Andrew J. Jennings, the family counsel, and Assistant Superintendent Hanson, of the New-England Parkers Detective Agency. The latter was brought here by Counsel Jennings on behalf of the family. He declined to be interviewed, further than to say that he would be engaged some days. He acknowledged that the crime was the most mysterious affair he had ever encountered, and would require the best efforts of the criminal detective force of New-England to ferret out. He remained in the house two hours, consulting with the two girls.

Mr. Morse is talking more freely than any person in the family, with the possible exception of Hiram Harrington, who married a sister of Mr. Borden. Mr. Harrington is embittered intensely against the family, and he does not hesitate to say the most unfounded things.

An incident of the day was the visit of Messrs. Davis and Howe, of South Dartmouth, who drove to this city to visit Mr. Morse. They said Mr. Morse was not at all affected with an extensive knowledge of the crime, but would connect him with Mr. Borden in financial affairs. It was true that he brought some young coats of his own raising and sold them as his own, but he was not in any way affiliated with the gang of traders who were selling Montana horses in the southern section of the State. These statements knocked the bottom out of the Westport theory.

City Marshal Hilliard is receiving many letters offering assistance and clues, some coming from persons high in social and financial circles in surrounding cities. He states today that he has no motive, and that the crime may be more motive and understood by a citizen or private detective than by his own officers. Strange as it may seem, the police do not put much faith in the statements made by Dr. Bowen, who was the first physician to see the body, and say Mrs. Borden dead when he visited the house the first time, but he did not discover that she had died from murderous wounds until his attention was called to the blood on her hair by a housemaid and a reporter. The autopsy made directly after the discovery was not sufficiently exhaustive to relieve the examining physicians of many doubts that have arisen since. The bodies of the two victims were sent to Boston for analysis, but there may be some things called up as time goes on which may demand another close investigation. Accordingly, the bodies will be kept in the town, awaiting the orders of Medical Examiner Dolan.

## GREAT CROWDS REACH DENVER.

Philadelphia, Aug. 7.—Overwhelmed with the thought of the cheerful future before him, James Rodan, a convict in the Eastern Penitentiary, known in prison as "A. 6,074," committed suicide yesterday afternoon in the most tragic manner. He set fire to his mattress and bedding, and sitting down deliberately in the midst of the flames, drew a seven-edged knife across his throat. The cries of the desperate man across his throat, drew a seven-edged knife across his throat. The cries of the desperate man across his throat, drew a seven-edged knife across his throat.

Several physicians were after-ward brought from Byrthelabor. Several of the injured people, among whom was a man with a broken arm who declined to tell his name, were placed on the cars and taken back to Brooklyn, where they were met by ambulances.

A few of the thousand pleasure-seekers whose journey had been thus rudely interrupted, returned to Brooklyn and New-York. The rest waited at the West Brooklyn station until the track could be cleared and regular traffic resumed, when they went on toward the seashore.

Little damage was done to the cars beyond the breaking of a cogwheel or two, and the breaking of the windows in the single closed car in the front section. This is the third accident that has happened on the West End Road within a fortnight.

## A CONVICT CREMATES HIMSELF.

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## CHARGES AGAINST ASYLUM OFFICIALS.

Chicago, Aug. 7.—Mrs. Annie Burke, of this city, claims that her husband while an inmate of the Kankakee Insane Asylum was starved, kicked and beaten so brutally by the asylum attendants that his death was due to the injuries he received. The body of Burke, who was sent to the asylum eight months ago was received at the home of his wife and daughter. Both eyes are blackened and his face marks showing that attempts had been made to force him into the asylum.

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## EXCURSION TRAINS CRASH.

## PASSENGERS INJURED ON THEIR WAY TO CONEY ISLAND.

## ACCIDENT ON THE BROOKLYN, PATH AND WEST END ROAD—PANIC-STRIKEN PEOPLE CROWD ONE ANOTHER FROM THE OPEN CAR.

Several hundred people were spilled in promissory heaps from a train bound for Coney Island on the Brooklyn, Path and West End Railroad yesterday. Fully twenty were injured, some of them seriously. Six heavily loaded cars, on which the brakes refused to work, crashed into the rear of five other cars equally heavily loaded. The passengers in the rear section had seen the impending danger, and many of them attempted to jump from the open cars. It was this that caused the great proportion of the injuries. The occupants of all the cars but two were thrown from their seats with great violence by the force of the collision.

Since the opening of the big terminal cut connecting the West End Road with New-York by way of the Thirty-ninth-st. Ferry, the road has run two sections of a train simultaneously from the ferry and the Union station, at Thirty-sixth-st. and Fifth-ave., Brooklyn. The first section, which comes up through the cut, precedes the other section to West Brooklyn station, and waits there for the second section, which is drilled down the track to be coupled to the other cars.

The train which left the Thirty-sixth-st. Union station at 3:20 p. m. yesterday, was due at West Brooklyn four minutes later. It was composed of six more cars, under the charge of Maguire, as conductor, and was manned by three brakemen. As the train approached the first section, which was awaiting it, the engine took a "flying switch," and the six cars shot on down the main track. On a brakeman named Kiser rested the responsibility of checking the momentum of the detached car. The brake chain broke, and Kiser scurried frantically for "down brakes" to the rear cars, where the other two brakemen were.

The conductor of the forward section shouted to his engineer to pull forward, and the engine gave a short as the order was obeyed. The sudden jerk parted the second and third cars, and the engine pulled ahead with only two cars out of danger.

There were probably 1,000 men, women and children on the two sections, and there was a frightful panic when the crash came. Many thought that the forward section had been telescoped, and they fairly threw themselves from the cars, indiscriminately treading upon one another. More injuries were caused by people jumping or being crowded from the cars than by the force of the collision. The three conductors and five brakemen, in charge of the eleven cars, and some of the more cool-headed passengers, tried in vain to stay the panic by assurances that the danger was over.

The list of those who were injured will probably reach twenty. George Eckstein, of No. 907 Bushwick-ave., Brooklyn, was thrown from his seat at the side of the last car, falling on the track below, breaking his leg below the knee and cutting a gash in his wrist. Miss Annie Kearney, of No. 11 Thirty-ninth-st., Brooklyn, was thrown violently on the back of the seat in front of her, cutting a wicked gash in her forehead and bruising her face badly. Young George R. Palmer, son of Dr. J. C. Palmer, No. 250 Eleventh-st., South Brooklyn, was thrown half way through the window of a closed car, gashing his face and stripping a piece of flesh off his eyelid. A large gash was also cut in his forehead, and his right nostril was completely slit for the depth of an inch. Herman Zwilinski, of No. 92 Fourteenth-st., was cut on the forehead, and had his arm scraped off the flesh by being caught between two seats and held pinned by the crowd that got out. George Tilden, 124 Hamburg-ave., Brooklyn, had a frightful gash which ended vertically from the right eye half way up his forehead, made by being thrown from way up his forehead, and striking the rail below. August Bolin, No. 324 Franklin-ave., Brooklyn, was badly crushed over the forehead, and the side of his face was skinned by his being thrown against one of the uprights at the side of the car and forced bodily out of the car, falling full length on his face and severely wrenching his arm.

Mrs. Gary, of No. 195 Concord-st., Brooklyn, was thrown from the car and badly cut about the head. Thomas Gavins, No. 42 Fourteenth-st., Brooklyn, had a deep cut over the right eye. Mrs. Klentz, No. 162 Hopkins-ave., Jersey City, had her spine seriously injured. Warren Backholz, No. 380 Atlantic-ave., Brooklyn, had his face cut.

Dozens of passengers were more or less bruised, and some women and children were overcome by the shock. One baby, which had been resting in its mother's lap, was thrown from the car, striking the ground several feet from the track. Its injuries were serious.

There seemed to be no physicians on the train, nor are there any at West Brooklyn. Charles Bellows, Hilton H. Sawyer, and other summer residents of the village hastened to the station with lint and arnica, and tied up the injured passengers, and set, as well as they could, Eckstein's broken leg. Several physicians were after-ward brought from Byrthelabor. Several of the injured people, among whom was a man with a broken arm who declined to tell his name, were placed on the cars and taken back to Brooklyn, where they were met by ambulances.

A few of the thousand pleasure-seekers whose journey had been thus rudely interrupted, returned to Brooklyn and New-York. The rest waited at the West Brooklyn station until the track could be cleared and regular traffic resumed, when they went on toward the seashore.

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